

recommend it so zealously, were the authors of the last, and were equally full of confidence and assurance in regard to that.

Who invite us to try this experiment? What voices do we hear raised in its recommendation? Are they not the well known voices which we heard so often, when the late "experiment" was begun? We know of but one accession. The voice of the honorable member from South Carolina it is true, is now mingling with the general strain; and that is all. Where, then, is the ground for confidence in this experiment, more than there was for it in the last?

This scheme, too, is against all our usages, and all our habits. It locks up the revenue, under bolts and bars, from the time of collection to the time of disbursement. Our practice has been otherwise, and it has been a useful practice. In 1833, the Secretary of the Treasury admonished the deposit banks, since they had obtained the custody of the public funds, to accommodate the public, to loan freely, especially to importing merchants. And now, a system is proposed to us, according to which, any use of the public funds, by way of loan or accommodation to the public, is made a criminal offence, and to be prosecuted by indictment! Admirable, admirable consistency!

But the great objection to the measure, that which so much diminishes the importance of all other objections, is its abandonment of the duty of Government. The character of this project is, severance of the Government from the people. This, like the mark of Cain, is branded on its forehead. Government separates itself, not from the banks merely, but from the community. It withdraws its care, it denies its protection, it renounces its own high duties. I am against the project, therefore, in principle and in detail; I am for no new experiments; but I am for a sound currency for the country. And I mean by this, a convertible currency, so far as it consists of paper. I differ, altogether, in this respect, from the gentleman from South Carolina. Mere Government paper, not payable otherwise than by being received for taxes, has no pretext to be called a currency. After all that can be said about it, such paper is mere paper money. It is nothing but bills of credit. It always has been, and always will be depreciated. Sir, we want specie, and we want paper of universal credit, and which is convertible into specie at the will of the holder. That system of currency, the experience of the world, and our own experience, have fully approved.

I maintain, sir, that the people of this country, are entitled, at the hand of this Government, to a sound, safe, and uniform currency. If they agree with me, they will themselves say so. They will say, "it is our right; we have enjoyed it for forty years; it is practical; it is necessary to our prosperity; it is the duty of Government to furnish it; we ought to have it, we can have it, and we will have it."

The language of the administration, on the other hand, is, "Good masters, you are mistaken. You have no such right. You are entitled to no such thing from us. The constitution has been misunderstood. We have suddenly found out its true meaning. A new light has suddenly flashed in upon us. It is no business of ours to furnish a national currency. You cannot have it, and you will not get it."

Mr. President, I have thus stated what I think to be the real question now before the country. I trust myself, cheerfully, to the result. I am willing to abide the test of time, and the ultimate judgment of the people; for it is a sentiment deeply infused into me—it is a conviction which pervades every faculty I possess, that there can be no settled and permanent prosperity to the commerce and business of the country, until the constitutional duty of Government, in regard to the currency, be honestly and faithfully fulfilled.

GALVANIC TELEGRAPH.—A London paper gives the following description of the galvanic battery, for the purpose of the instantaneous communication of intelligence:

The highly scientific mode of making instantaneous telegraphic communications by galvanic powers, which has so long been considered attainable, has already been put to the most decided test on the London and Birmingham Railway, under the direction of Professor Winston and Mr. Stephenson, the engineer to the Company. Four copper wires, acted upon at each end of the line at pleasure, by the agency of very simple galvanic communicators, have been laid down on the line of the London and Birmingham Railroad to the extent of twenty-five miles. They are enclosed in a strong covering of hemp, and each terminus is attached to a diagram on which the twenty-four letters of the alphabet are engraved in relative positions, with which the wires communicate by the aid of movable keys, and indicate the terms of communication. The gentlemen are fully satisfied that communications to almost any extent may thus be made instantaneously by the agency of galvanism; but we understand that Professor Winston only takes credit to himself for the adoption of the principle.

Dialogue between the Secretary of the Treasury and a Government Creditor.

Are you the Secretary of the Treasury?
I am.

Here is an account of work that I have done in the Navy Yard—112 days, at one dollar a day, I want the gold and silver for it.

You cannot have it.

What! you don't refuse to pay me, do you?
Not at all—here are put bank notes, treasury drafts, &c. Take your choice.

But have you not advertised lately to pay gold and silver?

Yes, to Congressmen—but you are only a day laborer.

So, the President makes a distinction between the people and Congressmen, does he?

Yes, he does.

And this, I suppose, you call democracy, republicanism, equality, protecting the "poor against the rich," &c.

The President has ordered it; and that's enough. Show the law for it will you?

There is none.

What! is Mr. Van Buren above the law?

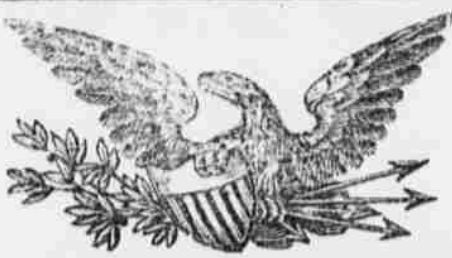
Yes! is President and that's enough.

Yes! it is enough in the eyes of office holders and parasites fattening on the "spoils"—while the people are starving! Will the people think it enough though?

I don't know.

Does Mr. Van Buren think the working men of the country will support him in such measures?

THE CALEDONIAN.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1837

MOB AT ALTON—REV. E. P. LOVEJOY MURDERED!

The long contemplated deed is done! The demonic spirit of Slavery has at length glutted its vengeance with blood! An American citizen, while claiming to exercise the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the land, has been massacred! Again the curse of offended heaven has been invoked upon our country, and the blood of a free citizen cries to it for vengeance!

In another column will be found a detailed account of an outrage without a parallel in the annals of crime. We have, as our readers will recollect, published an account of the persecutions endured by Mr. Lovejoy and his friends for opinion and conscience sake. We now publish the sequel—the last act in the bloody tragedy, so far as it relates to Mr. Lovejoy.

Mr. L. was a Presbyterian clergyman, and several years ago established a Presbyterian paper at St. Louis, Missouri. Living in the midst of Slavery, and witnessing its enormities, he became an open, but moderate advocate of abolition doctrines. This excited the Slave holders in Missouri, and his office was mobbed. Whereupon the citizens of Alton, Illinois, the "friends of the freedom of the Press," held a public meeting and invited Mr. L. to re-establish his paper at Alton, which he accordingly did, about a year since, and continued the advocacy of his doctrines in relation to Slavery. The ruthless and murderous spirit of Slavery pursued him here, and his office was again destroyed. He procured another press, which was also annihilated.—Determined to maintain his rights, and discharge the duty which he conscientiously believed incumbent upon him as a man and a Christian, he procured yet another, which was in the store at the time of his death.

Thus has fallen—in the very place to which he was invited—unprotected by "the friends of free discussion"—in a free State—the first martyr to the cause of humanity. The theatre of murders, of bloody and outrageous deeds of infamy, has been transferred from Vicksburg to Alton. Let this place be forever remembered—let its name be written in the catalogue of all that is execrable;—let the emigrant avoid it as he values his liberty;—let him pass by on the other side this Sodom of the West, lest if he should tarry in it, the wrath of insulted heaven, in fire and water, should descend and destroy the place, with its wicked, pusillanimous and shameless inhabitants; who, like base cowards, permitted the murder of one of their fellow citizens. There can be no excuse offered on their part. Their duty was plain;—they should have armed themselves, rallied in support of the mayor and shot down, without ceremony, the first and every invader of the rights of citizenship.

In addition to the other account of the Alton outrage which we publish, we are kindly permitted to publish the following extract of a letter received by Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co. of this village, from a gentleman in Alton, Ill. dated Nov. 7, 1837:—

"About day light yesterday morning another press arrived, after the spies of the mob had retired, for they had expected it and watched for it. The Press was deposited in the Ware-house of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. near my store. Last evening I was called on to meet in G. C. & Co's. counting room for the purpose of forming a company called the City Guards for the purpose of aiding the Mayor and authority in keeping the peace. I declined, having been much unwell during the day, and retired to my boarding house at an early hour. I heard nothing more till this morning. When I came down I found the windows of Godfrey, Gilman & Co's. Ware-house stove in, the Press flung out and broken, and Mr. Lovejoy lying dead with three balls in his heart! Also a young man, one of the mob, dead in the back part of the Doctor's office, and the Doctor extracting buck shot from others. Some 7 or 8 were more or less wounded.—The Ware-house had stone walls, and the mob finding the shot lying too thick from the windows procured a ladder, and ascending upon the side destitute of windows, fired the roof. While attempting to do this, Lovejoy came out and stepped round the corner to shoot the man ascending the ladder, and was himself shot by some of the mob. When those in the house found the building was on fire, they consented to surrender the Press on condition that the fire should be extinguished, and through the interference of some of the citizens the compromise was effected. The abolitionists left the house at the back door, and the mob entered and destroyed the Press.

It is an unhappy state of things for Alton. Much blame is attached to both parties, and what has been done must be borne, such is the influence in favor of the mob."

"SPECIE FOR THE OFFICE HOLDERS.—RAGS FOR THE PEOPLE."—The crew of the U. S. ship Peacock, lately arrived at Norfolk, after a three years voyage, were paid off by the Government in paper currency. They begged for a portion of their wages in specie, but were refused, although the Government demands its dues in specie. Rags are good enough, in the opinion of the aristocratical Office Holders, for the brave tars who have buffeted the storms of the ocean in the service of the country; while they are paid their half-earned salaries in specie, for which they realize a premium of 10 per cent. Gold and silver for the Treasury vampyres, and rags for the poor Sailors!

WHIG CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. On the 21st inst. the largest Convention ever assembled in the State met at Concord for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported for the office of Governor, and to make arrangements for a complete & thorough organization of the Whig party, preparatory to next March election. The friends of Constitutional freedom in the Granite State are awake—SIX HUNDRED and FORTY-EIGHT delegates were in attendance, fresh from the people—no, the people themselves were there. The Hon. JOSEPH HEALY, was appointed President, and Hon. PHINEAS HANDERSON, Hon. CHARLES H. ATHERTON, Col. PETER CHADWICK, and PETER CLARK, Vice Presidents. An address to the people of the State and resolutions were adopted.

Hon. JAMES WILSON, Jr. of Keene, was nominated by ballot, a candidate for Governor. This is a popular nomination. Mr. W. is one of the ablest and most patriotic of the sons of New Hampshire—one, of whom her free citizens are justly proud—a gentleman, a soldier and a statesman—a terror to the corruptionists who have eat out the substance of the people, and ruled them with a rod of iron for the last eight years. Let New Hampshire rally upon this nomination, and honor the man who has honored her—honor herself by electing Mr. Wilson, and thereby give the State an honorable distinction among her sisters.

PENNSYLVANIA. Two or three weeks since the Vermont Patriot represented that the Loco Focos had gained ten thousand votes in the Key Stone State in the late election of members to the Legislature. At that time the official statement of the votes had not been published. As they are now published, having been obtained by an Editor in Philadelphia, we presume the Patriot will give its readers "a statement of facts;" lest it should not, and that such of the readers of that print as live in this section of the State may know the truth, we annex the official statement of the result, in the aggregate, with the votes cast in 1836, for members of the Legislature:—

| | 1836 | 1837 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Van Buren, | 89,804 | 89,079 |
| Whig, | 76,050 | 85,351 |

V. B. majority, 13,754 3,838
Making a difference in favor of the Whigs between the two elections of nearly ten thousand votes, and reducing the Van Buren majority in the Assembly from 43 to 7. The reign of political delusion is ended in the Key Stone State. Another effort, and the fabric of imposture is tumbled into the dust.

The New Yorkers are in ecstasies at the glorious result of their election. The papers from the Empire State are full of programmes of contemplated celebrations. Public meetings have been held in almost every populous village—resolutions passed—speeches made—mutual pledges of perseverance are made in the good work of redemption from misrule and corruption, till business shall resume its wonted channels, and this young nation, as in times past, shall leap forth untrammelled on its way to unparalleled greatness. The joy is great, but not greater than the occasion.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE. We have seen at Catalogue of this Institution for October 1837. Number of Students as follows:—Seniors, 47; Juniors, 46; Sophomores, 27; Freshmen, 26. Total, 157.—A new arrangement has been made by which an extra term has been adopted, beginning 1st Wednesday in December and ending 2d Wednesday of February; during which some new and important branches of study are to be pursued. For instance, in the higher classes—Elements of civil Engineering, Political Economy, the Hebrew and German Languages. In the two lower classes—Homer's Odyssey, Juvenal Ovid, and the French Languages. This arrangement will prove of great advantage to those Students who are not under the necessity or no choice to keep school in the winter months. The College is in every respect in a flourishing condition.

In the States where elections have taken place since last August, and previous to the election in New York, the Whig gain is 60,069
The Whig gain in N. York is, 47,343
" " in Massachusetts, 11,117

Whig gain thus far of votes, 120,429

SUICIDE. We learn that Mr. James Baxter of Stanstead, committed suicide on the 18th inst. by cutting his throat from ear to ear, with a razor, in the parlor of his house. Mr. B. is said to have been an enterprising merchant. Rumor assigns pecuniary embarrassments as the cause of the deed.

"ANOTHER TEMPORARY VICTORY IN MAINE."—Otis Hayford, Whig, has been elected a Representative to the Maine Legislature, in Jay and Canton district on the fourth trial. Parks, Loco Foco, had 33 majority in this district in September. The Whigs now have 99 members of the Legislature.

Gloriously has New York—long suffering and deeply injured New York—flung back the shout of victory that came to her from the East, and the West, and the South. Gloriously have her sons borne themselves in the arduous struggle, and complete and irreversible in the triumph which they have obtained. Great as was the victory of the people of Maine, it sinks into insignificance when compared with that which has just been achieved in New York.

Mr. Van Buren told us, when he entered upon the duties of his office, that he would "follow in the footsteps of General Jackson." The "footsteps" of General Jackson placed him in a minority of about 21,000 in his own State, Tennessee; and the same "footsteps" have now reduced Mr. Van Buren's majority of 35,000 to a minority of at least 20,000 in New York. Whose footsteps will he follow now?

Not bad.—"What funeral procession is passing by," said a Tory landlord of this town, as the Delegates to the Whig State Convention, were passing in front of his house. "I believe," said a gentleman, standing near, "that it is the funeral procession of Gov. Hill."—Concord (N.H.) Statesman.

The Globe cannot conceal its chagrin that the weather should have been fair and pleasant during the three day's election in New York. It gives indications of a disposition to call Providence "a federal agent"—"banks bought," &c. The "aurora borealis," that recently had the audacity to spread its crimson colors on the sky, is an especial object of its hate. A few more "Northern Lights" and the madness of the Globe will be confirmed.—Balt. Chron.

"OBEY OR RESIGN."

If any thing were wanting to show the hypocrisy of the administration party in its professions to be governed by the will of the majority, the relation sustained by many of the Van Buren Senators to their constituents, presents ample evidence. If it is a part of the creed of the party which has "economy and democracy upon its lips, and tyranny and plunder in its heart," as it is vauntingly professed to be, that men, holding offices, of different political opinions from a majority of the people they officially pretend to represent, should either obey or resign, why does not the party, by public meetings and through their presses, call upon the twelve or sixteen Senators in Congress, and some eighty Representatives misrepresenting a majority of their constituents, to obey or resign? Not a single Van Buren press utters a syllable about "Senators misrepresenting their constituents"—nor is there a voice of instruction heard from a single Van Buren convention. The pall of political death rests upon the party, and silence may well attend its dying agonies. A change has come o'er the spirit of its dreams—and its silence is but additional evidence of the hollowness of its professions. Were all the members of the U. S. Senate to conform their course to the political character of their respective States, the Senate would stand thus:—

| | V. B. | Whig. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Maine, | 2 | 2 |
| New Hampshire, | 2 | 2 |
| Vermont, | 2 | 2 |
| Massachusetts, | 2 | 2 |
| Rhode Island, | 2 | 2 |
| Connecticut, | 2 | 2 |
| New York, | 2 | 2 |
| New Jersey, | 2 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania, | 2 | 2 |
| Delaware, | 2 | 2 |
| Maryland, | 2 | 2 |
| Virginia, | 2 | 2 |
| North Carolina, | 2 | 2 |
| South Carolina, | 2 | 2 |
| Georgia, | 2 | 2 |
| Alabama, | 2 | 2 |
| Louisiana, | 2 | 2 |
| Mississippi, | 2 | 2 |
| Tennessee, | 2 | 2 |
| Kentucky, | 2 | 2 |
| Ohio, | 2 | 2 |
| Indiana, | 2 | 2 |
| Michigan, | 2 | 2 |
| Illinois, | 2 | 2 |
| Missouri, | 2 | 2 |
| Arkansas, | 2 | 2 |
| Whig majority, | —22 | —34 |

The application of the same rule to the parties in the House of Representatives, the following would be the result:—

| | V. B. | Whig. |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| 74 | 168 | 74 |
| Whig majority, | —94 | — |

The democracy of numbers have indeed wrought wonders for six months past.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT LYNDON. The annual examination and exhibition of this Institution occurred on the afternoon and evening of Friday last. Not being present at the examination we cannot speak from personal observation of the credit or discredit justly attached to the teachers or scholars; but from those who were witnesses on the occasion, we learn that much credit is due to the Principal, Mr. ADAMS, and his Assistant, Miss BERRY, for the manifest proficiency of the scholars in the various branches of education taught, and particularly for the thoroughness of their instruction—a characteristic of the school, which gives it a pre-eminence among similar institutions. The examination was equally honorable to the students. Of the flourishing state of this school the citizens of Lyndon, in whose munificence it originated and by which it is partially sustained, have reason to be proud. It is such an one as might well be supported in most of our populous villages.

The exhibition in the evening, which we believe was not under the particular supervisory direction of the Teachers in its arrangements, was conducted with judgment and ability. Excepting the *Jonathans*—so repulsive to good taste, and belonging to a low species of wit, detrimental to pure literature—it merited, as it received, the applause of a crowded assembly. The dramatical and tragical performances were executed with considerable spirit and accuracy; and the declamation, generally, was excellent. There were several original pieces in declamation, of which older heads might well be proud—fine in sentiment and in style of composition. The exercises of the evening were interspersed with instrumental music by an excellent band from Haverhill, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE WOOD, whose part in the entertainment was admirably performed, and added greatly to the interest of the occasion. It was indeed an entertainment—"a time to laugh and grow fat."

SMALL POX. Several cases of small pox have occurred in Woodstock, but, as immediate measures were taken to prevent its spreading, vaccination, &c. it will probably soon disappear. It was introduced by a traveller who stopped over night at a public house. The term of the County Court adjourned in consequence without closing its business.

ALABAMA. The Whigs have elected, by 19 majority, their candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives of Alabama. This is an unexpected victory.

MICHIGAN. There has been a great gain to the Whigs in this State, particularly in the legislature, and it cannot be told which party has succeeded until the official statement of the votes is published. The extract of the letter published in our last, was from a Van Buren man, but we fear he will find his own party in the majority instead of the Whigs.

MRS. LOVEJOY, the widow of the Alton martyr, is represented to be in a state of insensibility, from which she is not expected to recover.

CUSTOM HOUSE AT THE HEAD OF SALT RIVER. We would recommend the expediency of petitioning "the great Exploded" for the erection of a Custom House at the head of Salt River. There has been so many long, low Dutch built craft rowing up there within a week, that it is absolutely necessary to establish a Custom House to prevent smuggling. The crews have been smuggling the people for these eight years past, and they must be narrowly watched for the future.—Providence Journal.

BANK COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

The 1st column in the table of figures shows the amount of bills in circulation, the 2d, specie, bills of other banks, &c. on hand, the 3d, debts due to the banks.

The following table shows the amount of bills in circulation of each Bank, specie, bills of other Banks and funds deposited and debts due the several Banks, in the year 1837.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|----|---------|----|
| Bellows Falls | 93,392 | 54,092 | 02 | 119,875 | 12 |
| Essex | 45,352 | 12,351 | 74 | 75,317 | 05 |
| Farmers' | 55,926 | 34,851 | 20 | 83,656 | 78 |
| Farmers & Mechanics' | 67,955 | 71,668 | 47 | 118,576 | 28 |
| Manchester | 102,644 | 16,146 | 74 | 156,086 | 97 |
| Middlebury | 58,624 | 31,991 | 04 | 47,337 | 05 |
| Newbury | 67,840 | 42,877 | 49 | 85,667 | 76 |
| Orleans | 41,170 | 18,657 | 00 | 53,913 | 00 |
| Woodstock | 89,933 | 5,487 | 00 | 170,767 | 58 |

\$623,836 288,062 70 961,777 59

These nine Banks have diminished their circulation since 1836 to the amount of \$275,489; their means for the redemption of their bills are likewise reduced; but not to the same amount; consequently, their liabilities are less in proportion to their ability to pay now, than in 1836.

It appears from enquiring of the officers of the banks, that they all, professedly suspended specie payments, on, or near the fifteenth day of May last; but at the same time it appears, that they have been in the habit of paying small sums, for the purpose of accommodation; and some banks have redeemed more bills since the suspension, than they had been requested to do, on an average, in any equal length of time previous.

The uniform reason given by officers of the banks, for suspending, has been, that it was in consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the city banks. Most of the banks in Vermont, having deposits in the cities, could not avail themselves of their funds there, to redeem their bills at home, but the bills of all those Vermont banks having, deposits in the cities, are convertible, at any time, into the bills of the city banks, which keeps them at par in the market.

The reason assigned for the suspension, appears to the commissioners to be well founded, as it could not be expected for a moment, that our small banks, averaging a capital of only \$100,000 each, could continue to redeem their bills with specie, while the city banks, with a capital of millions, refused to redeem theirs.

The Commissioners are satisfied from the manner in which the banks have been conducted by those having the management of them, that they intend, and eventually will, redeem all their bills in circulation. In most cases, it appears that the Directors have offered, and in many cases have given security for the payment of the liabilities of the banks, in their individual capacity; and have thereby assumed a responsibility which the law does not require.

The 15th section of the Act passed the 9th day of November, 1831, entitled "an act regulating the chartering of banks," makes it imperative on the Bank Commissioners, upon certain contingencies therein named, to apply to a Chancellor, for an injunction; but by the 23d Section of the same act, it is left discretionary with them, in case of suspension of specie payment for the space of sixty days, to do it or not, as they may deem expedient. The Commissioners have not deemed it their duty, under existing circumstances, to make any application to a Chancellor, although all the banks under their supervision, are liable to be proceeded against, for a violation of their charters, for refusing to redeem their bills in specie.

In coming to the above conclusion, the Commissioners have been influenced, not only by the honorable conduct of the officers of the banks; but they have also taken into consideration, the existing requirements of the laws; to wit, the security of the *Safety Fund*, and also the bonds required to be executed to the State Treasurer, by each Director of the banks, in the sum of \$5000, which last mentioned security amounts generally to the sum of \$50,000, and in no case to a less sum than \$40,000 to each bank; which, it will be perceived, is more than one half, and in some cases about equal to the whole sum, in which the banks are liable to the public. In addition to this, the public are secured by the capital stock paid in and debts due the banks.

The Commissioners are not aware that any of the Banks inspected by them, have been guilty of any violation of their charters, in any other respect, than that of suspending the redemption of their bills in specie; and from the examination very minutely entered into, they are satisfied of the ability of all the Banks, to meet their liabilities, unless the most wealthy and business part of community should become involved in general bankruptcy and ruin.

It having been suggested to the Commissioners, that a great share of the loans made by the banks, had been made to the Directors—and in large sums so that others, wishing for Bank accommodations, in small amounts, could not be accommodated; we have been induced to make a particular examination relative to these charges; and are prepared to bear testimony to the injustice of the allegations—as at all the banks examined by us, except two, the proportion of debts due from the Directors, is extremely small;—and at the other two, perhaps the Directors have received no greater facilities than might reasonably be expected, were they not members of the board; and a large proportion of notes due the banks, are given for sums varying from fifty to three hundred dollars each.

Another charge equally without foundation in truth, is that the payment of a large amount due the banks, is secured in no other manner than by a pledge of Bank Stock; whereas the facts are, that at five of the Banks embraced in this report, having due them more than \$500,000, we find only the sum of \$6,207.50 thus secured; and at the other banks the enquiry was forgotten to be entered into.

NEW YORK.—Our readers may remember that on his visit to Rochester, in the State of New York, in August last, Mr. Webster gave this toast,—

"The State of New York; she can, if she will."

To which the Company answered in the following toast,—

"The State of New York; SHE WILL!"

Since the election in that State, the Monroe County Central Committee have written to Mr. W. the following letter

"ROCHESTER, Nov. 11, 1837.
"Dear Sir,—
"The State of New York; SHE HAS!"

The intelligence conveyed, says the Boston Atlas, in the following paragraph will be most unwelcome to the numerous admirers of one of the best poets and ablest critics of the day. Professor Wilson has not only been the conductor and main support of the first periodical of the age in point of talent, but he is the author of the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," the "Trials of Margaret Lyndsey," the "Isle of Palms" and the "City of the Plague." It is indeed deplorable to witness the prostration of such an intellect. Dryden says,
"Great wits are all to madness near allied—"

Professor Wilson affords a melancholy instance of the truth of an aphorism, which though uttered half in jest has been too often confirmed by a serious fulfillment.

"PROFESSOR WILSON.—We grieve to announce that this gentleman, the editor, the 'Christopher North,' of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, and the proprietor of the beautiful villa at Ellicray on the eastern bank of Windermere, has fallen into a state of mental incapacity.
"The last infirmity of noble minds," from which his nearest friends seem to have little hope of his recovery. We did not know when an event came to our knowledge, bringing with it a train of reflections more painful than that we now most unwillingly publish.—Kendall Mercury.